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practise of introspection. Now introspection is an art which can be taught like any other and which can not be properly performed, even by those of native talent in that direction, without guidance and training. The behaviorist's case against introspection is so strong precisely because psychologists are only just beginning to realize the need in their art as in any other of definite canons. In this one point, the manual is neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring. If the behaviorist throws all introspective data out of court, the psychologist, as such, has no more to say than to any other biologist. Indeed as one who realizes its imperfections all too well, he should sympathize with the impatience of his fellow scientist. But if we are to be *psychologists,* let us train our students in the accurate observation of psychological data, *i. e.,* in introspection. Whatever we do, let us not assume that they will ''pick it up'' as a chicken picks up corn, instinctively.

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The Morals of Monopoly and Competition. H. B. REED. Menasha, Wis.: G. Banta Publishing Company. 1916. Pp. 143.

The purpose of this small volume is to show in a concrete way the conditions and practises that have brought about the application of new moral standards to our judgments of monopoly and competition. The methods by which large corporations have gained control are shown in detail and the assumptions in Adam Smith's doctrine of a ''natural price'' are pointed out. Judicial decisions are quoted and arranged in an interesting way so as to show the gradual shift in the prevailing point of view. The more recent decisions take into consideration ''not only the concrete situations in which the laws in question function, but also their concrete effects upon society. It is this which reveals to them that a difference in magnitude makes a difference in kind and that a changed situation demands a new rule. This is not derived from *a priori* and syllogistic reasoning, but is made evident by inductive reasoning from experience, from facts of observation'' (p. 122). The new criterion is that of public interest, a concept which, as the author says, requires further analysis, but which he does not attempt to define vigorously. The book, however, offers a clear and simple statement of the significant change that has occurred in our attitude towards ''big business'' and presents a forceful argument for the view that ''morals are group habits formed to meet the requirements of a particular situation and are right, or function satisfactorily, when they satisfy the wants of the group in that situation. If a conflict arises, we should discover the conditions out of which it arose, find out how the old system of morals originated, analyze the situation in which it functioned, and find out the elements which made the old system satisfactory, analyze the new elements in the changed situation which impair the usual functioning of the old morals, then project an hypothetical solution, keeping the good of the old system as much as possible and making changes only for the new elements, and, finally, try out the proposed solution in a practical way'' (p. 119).

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JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY. February, 1917. *On the Measurement of Visual Stimulation Intensities* (pp. 1–33) : L. T. Troland. – Various meanings of the term intensity are mentioned; fundamental significance of photometric and radiometric measurements is considered; relation between radiant energy and light is discussed. Fundamental presuppositions of a method of photometry and recent studies of the method of flicker are discussed. The influence of pupillary size upon the illumination of the retinal image, and the artificial pupil are mentioned. The *photon,* unit of physiological stimulus intensity, is offered as a basis for the general standardization of conditions of visual experimentation with regard to intensity. *A New Method for Measuring Reaction Time* (pp. 34–40) : F. E. Austin. – Electromagnet reaction times at make and break are different, and there is considerable variation in the reaction times at make. This causes a variable error in the results. The method for measuring reaction time described is based upon the fact that the arc produced by an alternating current between two electrodes is set up and extinguished twice during each cycle of alternations and also upon the accuracy with which the frequency of an alternating current may be indicated and observed by employing a so-called Frahm frequency meter. The image of the alternating arc may be focused upon a photographic plate, and the plate exposed while it is rapidly moved laterally in the focal plane. The more rapid the motion of the film, the longer are the impressions of the dashes made by the light, and likewise the greater the distance between the light dashes. After sufficient records have been made to occupy the width of the film, and the film is removed and developed, blue prints may be made for purposes of reference and computations. Records are evaluated by counting the number of complete dashes and measuring the fraction of a dash. *Visual Discrimination of*